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Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1801.

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hds. and bls.
Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c.—
A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,
Kerseys,
Hathicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffls, Flannels,
Trifl and Sheetings Linens,
German Oxfords,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.
H. and T. MOORE,
Dec. 21. Auctioneers

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.
French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cardials in bls.
Sugar in hds and bls.
Molasses in hds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Soap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
Bandoneys assorted,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit,
ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Plaies,
Carpers and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Mardin and Muslin Hand-
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER,
Dec. 21. Vendue Master.

For BOSTON,
The Schooner
PRISCILLA
(A good vessel)
PRINCE HARDING, Master,
Will take freight on reasonable terms.—
Apply to the Master on board, or to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has lately received and now offers
for Sale,
20 Hogsheads of excellent Molasses,
15 do. do. Sugar,
25 do. do. Rum,
5 do. Copperas & Brimstone,
10 Casks Cardials,
25 Barrels Bolton Beef,
30 Casks Fresh Raisins,
20 Boxes Eggs Coffee,
20 Boxes Candles and Soap,
5 Bags Cotton,
5 Do. Hops,
10 Boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
10 Do. 16 lb 18 Glass,
10 Chats Fresh Teas,
10 Boxes Ruffin Sheetings, Entitled to
8 Do. Ravens Duck, drawback.
3 Cases of Writing Paper,
10 Boxes Fresh Chocolate,
Excellent Dumb Fish, &c. &c. &c.
December 8.

William Hartshorne

HAS FOR SALE,
At his Mill, or in Alexandria,
Plaster of Paris by the ton, or ready ground by the bushel,
Indian Meal or Rye Meal, boiled or
unboiled,

Corn or any other grain (except wheat)

ground for oil at the mill.

At his store in Town,
Hay in bundles, corn by the bushel,
Loaf or lump sugar by the hhd. or bbl.
Jamaica spirit by the hhd. or barrel,
more than 3 years old,

First and second quality James River

tobacco in kegs.

A few very good mill spindles,

Two good scale beams.

For Sale,

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Do. to sell or Rent.

A valuable Brick House on King Street,

now in the tenure of Thomas Cruse.

To Let,

A two story Frame House, on Duke

street, with a large garden and a well of

good water at the door. 12 mo. 22.

STOCK in TRADE.

To be disposed of, the entire Stock of
KID, ELIOT & CO.

King street, Alexandria,
Consisting of

Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

Paper Hangings, Paints, India

Cottons, a few Groceries,

and a variety of other articles.

All of which have been purchased on the

best terms for Cash.

Liberal terms and credits will be given

to any person wishing to purchase the

whole Stock.

N. B. The copartnership of KID, Eliot and Co. will cease on the 1st January next, by mutual consent. All persons having demands against the firm, are desired to go to their accounts for payment—and all indebted to them are requested to make payment to either of the subscribers.

ROBERT KID,

SAMUEL ELIOT, jun.

Dec. 21. dft.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Alexandria, on Friday night last, a Negro man named BEN, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, bandy legged, has lost two of his under teeth before, has a scar under one of his eyes, but which I do not recollect, and has a very remarkable one on his breast, occasioned by a burn when young: had on, when he went off, a drab colored pea jacket, blue cloth sailor's do, underneath, blue cloth trowsers, pale blue stockings, half boots, ur hat, with a band and buckle, cotton shirt, blue handkerchief, checked with red, round his neck and sundry other clothing or known. His brother Henson is one of the ferry men at Alexandria, and very probably they may change their clothes. Ben has lived with Mr. John Hodgkin at the ferry for three years, and is known very well by a number of the citizens of Alexandria and gentlemen in Maryland: this fellow's mother lives in Brocket's square, and it is supposed he is concealed somewhere there. He attempted to make his escape once before, secreted in a ship bound to Europe by some free negroes, and was not discovered by the captain till he had been four days at sea, and luckily fell in with a ship bound to Baltimore, shipped him on board of her, from whence he was committed to Baltimore jail where I found him. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, near Colchester, Fairfax county, or secures him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JOHN H. MANLEY.

N. B. All persons whatsoever are fore-

warned from harboring said fellow at their

entr.

Dec. 22. eot.

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

110.

THURSDAY,

DECEMBER 24, 1801.

SOAL LEATHER

And Mens' cravat shoes,

Just received a quantity, for sale by

JOHN G. LADD.

Dec. 10.

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thick, pladdings,

striped blankets and kersey duilins—

For sale on very moderate terms by the pack-

age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

Oct. 6.

FALL GOODS.

The Subscriber has received,

by the Reserve from London, part of his

FALL ASSORTMENT,

and is in daily expectation of receiving

the balance by the first arrivals from Li-

verpool.

James Wilson.

Sept. 12.

ROBERT T. HOOD and CO.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the brig Neptune, from Lisbon,

AND OFFER FOR SALE

100 casks Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality,

500 bushels of Salt,

1 bale of Morocco Skins,

A few boxes of Lemons and Oranges,

Figs in Prais,

Olive Oil, Almonds, Filberts,

10 bundles floor carpet, and foot mats.

They have likewise on hand,

A few bales of Negro cottons and blan-

kets,

German Linens,

Earthen Ware in crates, Sugar in hds.

and bls. and coffee in bags and tierces.

Nov. 30.

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Algo-

tor from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or

approved notes, and a liberal credit will

be given to their punctual customers.

On hand,

A quantity of East India Segars,

Manufactured Tobacco in kegs.

Oct. 5.

BENNETT & WATTS

HAVE IMPORTED

In the Augusta from London, and Com-

merce from Liverpool, via Baltimore,

The following GOODS,

which completes their assortment for the

season—viz.

Superfine cloths and kerseymeres,

54 and 64 broad cloths of every descrip-

tion,

4 4 and 7-8 planks,

7-4, 6-4 and 4-4 m. skin cut coatings,

Kerseys and hathicks,

2 trunk muffs, topots and crimpes,

1 box thread edgings, laces, and velvets,

3 cases triftines,

2 do. do. sheetings and diapers,

2 trunk painted calicos,

1 cafe table knives and forks,

Fashionable buttons,

Silk flaws,

Cotton and silk hosiery,

11-8 an 6-4 cotton and linen check,

Threads, tapes and bobbins,

8 ro. 12, and 20d nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be round and open for sale

in a few days on moderate terms, at the usual

credit, by wholesale or retail.

Dec. 21.

110.

Dancing Academy.

NEXT Friday being Christmas day,

the scholars are hereby informed, that the

two next days of vacation will be next Sa-

turday and the Monday following, and

the high scholars will please to attend on

Thursday and Monday evenings next.

Dec. 21.

110.

No. 1.—
Of Documents accompanying the President's
Communication to Congress, the 8th day
of December, 1801.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM BENJAMIN
HAWKINS.

A Sketch of the present state of the objects under the charge of the principal agent for Indian affairs, south of the Ohio.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Indians of the Creek agency have been prevailed on by the agent, to conform in a considerable degree to his ideas on this subject. Once a year, and generally in the month of May, the towns are invited by the agent to send a delegation to meet on a given day, to compose a National Council. To this council the agent makes a report of the state of the nation; suggests his ideas of what is proper for them to do, and applies for compensation and satisfaction, for offences committed in violation of their treaty stipulations with us.

The number of deputies who attend cannot hitherto be restrained to a given number, but they seldom exceed 5 or 6 from a town; at first it required a continued attention to the chiefs to make them comprehend the utility of such a plan, and the necessity of carrying its decisions into effect.

Heretofore, every town, tribe or family, provided its own regulations, and those of a general tendency were left to the management of public agents, who used temporary expedients only, among the most powerful and persuasive of which were the pressure of fear from without, and presents.

The council appoint a speaker, who remains in office without limitation as to time; all propositions are debated until they are agreed to, or postponed; the agreement is called the will of the nation, and is expressed by the speaker, publicly to all the chiefs, and to the agent for Indian affairs, who records such parts as interest any of their neighbors red or white.

The council, when convened, sit night and day; the public buildings is the place of lodging as well as business, and they debate as much in the night as in the day; they lay down when they are sleepy, when hungry they eat, and when anything important is under debate they attend to it.

The agent furnishes beef, corn, beans and salt, and the town where the council meet, furnishes butchers, cooks and waiters. The expence of a meeting is something less than 400 dollars. I doubt not, in a few years, it will be a useful instrument to approximate them to a more civilized state, and give the United States a more commanding influence over them. One of the intercessors, and assistants of the agent, a half breed, and chief of the land, remains constantly in the council, during their sitting; and the agent has a right to enter and speak when he pleases.

RAISING OF STOCK.

This is more relished by the Creeks than any part of the plan devised for their civilization. They are now eagerly acquiring cattle by every means in their power. The country is a fine range for them, summer and winter; every town has some, acquired mostly during the revolution war between the United States and Great Britain, by the traders, tories, here a bandit of plunderers, or by the war parties of Indians.

Cattle, till lately, were not held in much estimation; But since the failure of supplies from hunting, they are referred to as the substitute, and bear a pretty good price; cows and calves are rated at 10 dollars, and fliers, for beef, by age, at 2 dollars and 50 cents per year. The country is fine for hogs, but the want of fences, scarcity of corn from the present state of agriculture, and inattention of the Indians, both of which is necessary to keep them from running wild, and being too much infested with wolves, tygers and wild-cats, is for the present a bar to their increase. Horses are in general use, but small, nay within a few years, to a distemper called here yellow-water. The agent has the last winter introduced some horses; he was in the care of an assistant interpreter, a half breed, and promise to go well. There is another stock, the property of Mr. Barnard, an assistant interpreter among the Lower Creeks, of several years standing, which increases fast and have fine wool. He has goats also, which do well. Stock of all kinds require salt,

except where they have mats or cypress ponds, or are within fifty miles of the sea coast.

AGRICULTURE.

The improvements in this are slowly progressive. The agent has prevailed on several of the towns, who had exhausted the lands in their neighbourhood by culture, to settle out in villages; his practice is increasing, and all of them fence their fields. There has been a demand this season for ploughs, and 70 have been issued out of those sent by the Secretary of War, and 50 of them are in use by Indians.

There is a nursery of peach trees in the Lower Creeks, and one has been lately established among the Upper Creeks, and the Indians begin to accept of, and to plant them. Nearly 5000 have been raised and distributed since the arrival of the agent.

The nurseries are increased, and will be kept up to the demand; they are hitherto raised by the agent and his assistants, without any expence to the agency. Cotton raised in several places, but in small quantities, by Indians; it does well throughout the agency. The green feed is in general use, and well suited to the northern part of the agency; and the sea-island cotton, from two successive experiments, promises to do well on the southern part; some cotton has been sent to market. Flax does well; the next season will be cultivated in several places—There is much rich swamp land fine soil, and sufficiently dry in the season for its growth. Near barley, rye and oats, have been introduced and fairly tried; the three last do well, but the springs being generally dry, oats have failed. The early white and brown wheat is ripe by the middle of May. Apple-trees, grape-vines, raspberries, and the roots, herbs and vegetables usually cultivated in good gardens, have lately been introduced, and they all thrive well.

MANUFACTURES.

The present spring the agent has delivered to Indian women 100 pair cotton cards, and 80 spinning wheels; there is eight looms in the nation, four of them wrought by Indian or half breed women, and the remainder by white women. There is a woman employed as an assistant, to teach Indian women to spin and weave; and the agent has appointed, as a temporary assistant, a young Englishman, from a manufactory in Stockport, in England, who can make looms and spinning wheels, and everything appertaining to them, and he understands weaving. He will, in a few days, have a ninth loom set up at the residence of the agent. The women have this spring adopted this part of the plan with spirit, and have promised to follow the directions of the agent with exactitude. Three Indian women, of one family, who have been spinning for two years only, have clothed themselves well, and have acquired some hogs and cattle, are proud of the exertions they have made, and are, by their conduct, a stimulus to their countrywomen. One of the looms and two of the spinning wheels in use were made by an Indian chief, for his own family.

The chiefs, who were apprehensive at first that if their women could clothe and feed themselves by their own exertions, would become independent of the degraded state of connexion between them, have had proofs that the link is more firm, in proportion as the women are more useful, and occupied in domestic concerns.

Oil of hickory nut and acorns was in use, in small quantities, among the Indians, as an article of food. In the year 1797, the agent finding that the hickory trees were mixed through the waving land, and abounded on the flats, made an effort to encourage this manufacture; he offered three-fourths of a dollar a quart for the oil that should be made that year of hickory nut, and could procure a few bottles only. In 1798 he received 8 gallons; in 1799 he purchased 30 gallons, and the last winter he fixed the price at one dollar per gallon, and the manufacture has been increased to 300 gallons, actually delivered for market. Some has been sent to Mobile, and sold at two dollars, and a trader is now defending the Alabama, on his way to New Orleans, with a Pail of the Agent, with 240 gallons of the oil.

The process of making this oil is simple, and susceptible of improvement. The nuts are dried and pounded, then the shells

are sifted out, the remains kneaded up, then put into boiling water, stirred up for a while, set by iron fire; the oil rises to the top, is brushed off with feathers, and then boiled. The black jack acorn is the best of the acorn oil, and in more estimation among the Indians than the hickory nut oil. Coarse earthen pots and pans, guitars ornamented with beads, buckles, interspersed and fannings ingeniously made of split cane, moccasins, clothe the list of their manufactures.

Precautions preventative of the commission of crimes in aid of the exertions of the old chiefs.

In the full season, every hunting party in going out, report themselves to the head men of the town, and one of them is appointed the chief, to be answerable for the conduct of his companions. In all practicable cases the chief applies to the agent, states the intention of his party and receives a certificate of the fact, recommending him to the friendly attention of such white people as he may meet; and on the return of the party in the spring a report is made to the agent by all these chiefs, in person, by some of their companions, or by some of their town's people, relating where they have been, what they have seen, and what they have done.—This is a very important regulation; it gives the agent a correct view of occurrences throughout the extended range of the hunters, & enables him, with due circumspection, to prevent or correct crimes or abuses. In further aid, the sale of horses has an additional corrective to the special license to buy. All Indians having horses to sell are now bound to report them to the agent and receive, from him a certificate, describing the horse, naming the owner, and that the property is good. So far this regulation seems infallible on the Indian side, and would be so, but on the white side the practice does not correspond with the law. The people on the frontiers purchase horses from Indians, without special licence, and without asking any thing about the true owner.—Horses found on the Indian lands, near the plantations of their owners, are frequently taken up by the Indians, carried across the river, and sold for a small part of their value only, and the Indians frequently report those sales to the agent, detailing the horse, where taken up, and where sold; and this has, in several instances, enabled the agent to give information which has directed the true owner to the discovery of his horse. As no aid has hitherto been furnished by my fellow citizens on the North-Eastern frontier to correct this abuse, no prosecutions have taken place, for the want of that proof which they could give.

TRADE.

Since the death of Mr. Price, principal agent of war, there has been no licence renewed, as from my instructions, the agent of war in Georgia, was to grant them. All the licences granted by Mr. Price have long since expired, and this has been thrice repeated by me to the Secretary of War, without receiving any directions. As soon as the licence, expired, the agent passed a general regulation for the traders to continue their trade notwithstanding until further advised by him.

As the factor of the United States at Fort Wilkinson was not authorized to trade in cattle and hogs, the agent has given permits to people, recommended to him to be of good character to trade for cattle and hogs only, and these permits are limited to the annual season for beef and pork. This regulation was deemed indispensable, as the want of dealers in cattle and hogs, and of course, a market for them, deranged our plan of civilization in one of the most important parts of it.

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are two, one among the Lower, and the other among the Upper Creeks. The two blacksmiths, promised under the 8th article of the treaty of Colerain, reside at them. The smiths are instructed to mend only, and not to make any thing but by order of the agent. In the spring they are restricted to implements of husbandry, and at other seasons they attend equally to any work brought them.

White people pay for their work, and this constitutes a small fund for coal, wood, and small articles wanted in the shops, and is reserved for that purpose. The smiths receive each 26 dollars per month, and the value of one ration a day, at the contract price on the frontiers, and the strikers 10 dollars per month, and the value of a ration per day paid quarterly

The manner of Administering Justice.

When the National Council are convened, all the white people are ordered to attend on a given day; three of the most respectable are appointed by the agent to hear and decide on all cases between white people, with the right of appeal to him. In all cases between a white man and an Indian, the agent hears and decides himself. The judgments have hitherto been carried into effect without doing more than giving them to the parties, and without posts. But to render this mode complete, there must be an officer appointed to carry the judgments into effect; and provision must be made to punish thefts, &c. all of which should proceed from the legislative provision of our government.

Expenditures of the Creek Agency.

The pay of the agent is fixed by the Secretary of War, and a sum limited for the assistants, which is assigned to them by the agent. The limitation has in no instance been exceeded. Quarterly an estimate is made specifying the precise object of expenditure; the contingencies certified by a gentleman who pays them on the order of the agent, and duplicates of the whole signed by the agent; one of which is sent to the Secretary of War, on whom a bill is drawn as heretofore advised, at ten days sight, in favor of the United States factor for the amount.

In some cases, and not unfrequent, the principal part of contingencies is paid by the agent out of the stipend allowed by the United States, to the Creeks; such as the keeping of warriors among the Seminoles, to watch their movements; the apprehending and punishing horse thieves, and in some instances the premium of two dollars and fifty cents, allowed for the delivery of runaway negroes, where it has been ascertained that they have been induced to do so by Indians, and the sending runners to the neighboring Indians, on affairs relating solely to Indians. BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 21.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Alexandria, the purport of which was that Congress authorise the corporation of Alexandria to tax strangers and aliens. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Randolph offered the report of the committee appointed to draw a resolution relative to the Congressional library. The principal articles of the bill were—that the books and maps be placed in that room of the capitol formerly occupied by the house of representatives—that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized to take charge of them—to procure furniture for the room—to arrange, number the books, &c.—to procure printed receipts for the members to sign, previous to their taking out books, procure a printed catalogue of the books, maps, &c. and that they, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House be responsible. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph asked leave of absence for Mr. Nicholson, 10 days: granted.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution; to direct the secretary of state to furnish each member of the senate and of the house with a copy of the laws of the sixth session of congress.

A communication was received from the secretary of the treasury: referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee appointed to examine the right of the Mississippi Territory to send a delegate, and to examine the credentials of N. Hunter.

[Here commenced a debate which continued nearly three hours, and which will be continued.]

Mr. Down presented a resolution, the purport of which was that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill granting the privilege of franking to the member from Mississippi, &c. agreed: and a committee appointed.

Mr. Sprigg, presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the City of Washington relative to the new market: R-

ferred to the committee appointed to see whether any or what alterations were necessary in the laws &c. of the district of Columbia.

General Smith offered a resolution: to adjourn the house from Thursday December 24, to Jan. 2d. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Tuesday, December 22.

Gen. Smith of the committee of commerce and manufactures, presented a bill, relative to duty on drawbacks, &c. was twice read and made the order of the day for January 4. The usual number to be printed.

A bill for granting to the member (and all future members) from the Mississippi territory, the privilege of franking; and for granting the usual pay as a member of Congress, travelling expences, &c.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Gen. S. Smith offered the following resolution: Resolved that it is expedient to fix the peace establishment of the U. States.

Mr. Randolph wished the resolution postponed till documents should be received from the Secretary at War.

Doct. Eustis wished to know the present state of the establishment.

Mr. Davis wished the report of the Secretary of War, before the subject was acted on.

Mr. Griswold tho't the resolution idle, unless referred to a select committee. He wished to defer the matter till they should see the documents that accompanied the President's message.

Mr. Gregg hoped the committee would not rise. He held in his hand three resolutions, which he wished to offer. The first relative to the militia, the second, relative to military stores, the third to the fortifications of harbors, &c.

Gen. Smith hoped the committee would not rise: the sooner these subjects were settled, the better would the committee of ways and means be able to complete their bill making appropriations for the year 1802.

Committee refused to rise.

Mr. Gregg's resolutions under consideration.

The first resolution went to dividing the Militia into two distinct classes.

Mr. Davis objected to that part of the resolution relative to distinct classes.

Mr. Bayard agreed with the gentleman from Kentucky; he did not think the minds of the committee prepared for a discussion: it was a subject of which he knew but little; he tho't it would be better to refer it to a select committee composed of military characters.

The proposed amendment of striking out that part of the resolution relative to the dividing the militia into distinct classes, was agreed to: and the main resolution adopted.

The second resolution, to enquire whether any and what additions are necessary to the military stores, was carried.

The third resolution, to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary in the laws relative to fortifications of harbors &c. was carried.

The committee of the whole then rose.

The house took up the resolutions of the committee of the whole. The first was carried.

Mr. Griswold thought it would be disrespectful and improper, to act on the second resolution, before the publication of the President's documents on the subject.

Postponed till Monday.

Mr. Griswold tho't the third resolution in the same situation with the second. Also postponed till Monday.

Mr. Randolph offered a resolution, directing the secretary of war to lay before the house a statement of the situation of the posts, garrisons, &c. and of the men requisite. Referred to a select committee.

The bill entitling the delegate from the Mississippi territory to the privilege of franking, &c. was read a third time and forwarded to the senate for concurrence.

A message was received from the Senate, containing sundry documents: the documents were relative to the Barbary powers, the census of Tennessee, a letter from Mr. Humphries, dated October 30, a letter from the secretary of the Navy to Commodore Dale, a letter from Commodore Dale and Butterfield Street to the Secretary of the Navy, a letter from the

Bay of Tunis to the President, From Mr. Eaton, Consul at Tunis, &c.

Ordered to be printed.

That part of the president's documents relating to the Barbary powers, was referred to the committee appointed on that object. That part relating to Tennessee referred to the committee on the census.

The subject of adjournment from Thursday next till January 2, again taken up. Mr. Varnum, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Mott, Mr. Elmer and Mr. Sprigg spoke against it. It was not carried, 23 only rising in favor of it.

Wednesday, December 23.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Rutledge in the chair; the resolution of the Senate relative to books, maps, &c. The third resolution was amended so as to give the right of taking books from the congressional library, to the attorney general, the judges of the supreme court, while that court is in session, and to foreign ministers.

On the fifth resolution, that of appropriating one thousand dollars annually for the increase of the library, some debate took place. Mr. Bayard advocated the appropriation, should it extend to ten or twenty years.

Mr. Varnum thought the mode of appropriating money by resolutions simply, improper: he thought a law ought to be passed.

Mr. Bayard removed those objections, saying that that would be done when the resolutions came before the house.

Mr. Macon tho't the time of the appropriation ought to be limited.

Mr. Lowndes moved to strike out the word "annually": carried.

Committee rose.

In considering the resolutions of the committee of the whole, Mr. Bayard was striking out the words "secretary of the Senate and clerk of the house," supposing a librarian ought to be appointed by the president.

When the subject was under discussion before the house, Mr. Bayard advocated the annual appropriation of 1000 dollars, for ten years. He tho't such measure advisable, in preference to expending that sum at once, as there are continually new books, maps, &c. published, and there was the greater probability of being able to procure the most valuable publications.

Mr. Randolph talked much of old practices, practices of expending unnecessarily, &c. he said that expectation was on tiptoe to see the new practices, the practices of saving: for his part he was unwilling to expend the public money, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Mr. Bacon. On mere principle of economy he would leave it indefinite, and a succeeding congress might diminish or add to the sum to be annually expended for the library, as they pleased. He had not made a calculation, but he believed the house expended as much in deliberating, as the sum about which they were contending would amount to.

Mr. Goddard (Con.) spoke in favor of 1000 annually.

Mr. Elmer spoke against it.

Mr. Bayard, in reply to Mr. Randolph: As the gentleman had talked so much of the disposition of the house heretofore to expend unnecessarily, the public money, he wished he would specify to what measures he alluded. It had been common to make such charges generally as he believed few dared specify. For his part he believed he was anxious as any one to hold fast and tight the purse-strings of the public, he would be as willing to curtail Executive power as any one; but if the gentleman's principles are carried to their extent, they should indeed spend but little—it had been said we were the most enlightened people on earth; if that be not altogether true, let us make it as much so as possible.

Mr. Bacon was in favor of 1,000 dollars annually; he tho't it a moderate sum and a necessary appropriation.

It was carried but for one year, 1000 dollars.

Mr. Bayard moved that instead of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the house, a librarian be appointed by the President. Which proposition, after some debate, was not carried.

A message from the President. It consisted of a census of Maryland, as corrected by the Marshal of that state. Referred to the committee before appointed on the census.

Mr. Sprigg offered a petition from sundry inhabitants of the District of Colum-

bis, praying for liberty to build a bridge over the Potowmack, from the City to Alexander's Island. Referred to the committee before appointed on the subject of a revision or amendment of the laws of the District of Columbia.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

By the ship Phoenix, captain Murphy who arrived here yesterday from Bordeaux, we received the following Letter from our correspondent, dated

BORDEAUX, 20th Oct. 1801.

Mr. Lang & Co.

Enclosed I send you some late Paris papers, [to the 16th October] which I will may arrive in time to give you an opportunity of communicating some interesting particulars to the public.—An expedition is preparing in several ports, said to be destined for the different islands in the West Indies, but particularly against St. Domingo—[probably for New Orleans]—It being the decided intention of the French government to possess the sole sovereignty of that island, and of course to destroy not only the new constitution of Toussaint, but to put the slaves on the same footing as before the revolution.—The peace has occasioned a general joy in France, and there can be little doubt but the effects of it will be very advantageous to this country. Bonaparte is beloved by all ranks of people, and I believe him as powerful as any sovereign in Europe. I am, &c.

In addition to the above, we learn by a passenger in the Phoenix, that it was the intention of the French shortly to take possession of New Orleans... That there was a great shew of business at Bordeaux among the merchants... And, that money was unusually plenty at that place.

ENTERED, Ship Phenix, Murphy, Bourdeaux; Brig Nancy, Jarvis, Surinam; Franklin, —, Charleston; Schr. David, L'Hommedieu, Philadelphia; Sloop Patience, Montgomery, ditto.

CLEARED, Ship Mary, Crockett, Leghorn; Brig Joseph, Tucker, Martineau; Schr. Aurora, Morrison, Annapolis; Jenny, Pierce, Halifax.

The sloop Polly, Turner, has arrived at Trinidad; The sloop Fame, Bodler, has arrived at Newport from St. Croix.

Arrived since our last.

English brig Nancy, Jarvis, from Surinam. Left at Surinam, Schr. Dolphin, Isaac Adams, master, for Boston, to sail in 2 days. Arrived at Surinam, Schr. William, Tatom, 42 days from New York, in lat. 34° 00', long. 05°, in a gale of wind, which lasted 60 hours, was obliged to throw some of her cargo over board.

Ship Phenix, Murphy, 52 days from Bourdeaux. In lat. 39° 30', spoke ship Osiris, coffin, out 70 days from Amsterdam, bound to N. York.—Left at Bourdeaux, on the 20th October, ships Neptune George Maine, of New-York; Hannah, Thomas Butler, of Charleston, for Cayenne, to sail in ten days; Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Senky, of and for do. Brigs Rajah, Aft Bachelor, of and for Salem, in four weeks; Hind, Daniel Rose, of Salem; Thomas Beebe, of Sag-Harbour; Surprise, Gordon Bill, of Baltimore, for the East Indies, in one day; Rose, John Gutterton, of and for Philadelphia, to four days.

Mr. Goddard (Con.) spoke in favor of 1000 annually.

Mr. Elmer spoke against it.

Mr. Bayard, in reply to Mr. Randolph: As the gentleman had talked so much of the disposition of the house heretofore to expend unnecessarily, the public money, he wished he would specify to what measures he alluded. It had been common to make such charges generally as he believed few dared specify. For his part he believed he was anxious as any one to hold fast and tight the purse-strings of the public, he would be as willing to curtail Executive power as any one; but if the gentleman's principles are carried to their extent, they should indeed spend but little—it had been said we were the most enlightened people on earth; if that be not altogether true, let us make it as much so as possible.

Mr. Bacon was in favor of 1,000 dollars annually; he tho't it a moderate sum and a necessary appropriation.

It was carried but for one year, 1000 dollars.

Mr. Bayard moved that instead of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the house, a librarian be appointed by the President. Which proposition, after some debate, was not carried.

A message from the President. It consisted of a census of Maryland, as corrected by the Marshal of that state. Referred to the committee before appointed on the census.

Mr. Sprigg offered a petition from sundry inhabitants of the District of Colum-

bus, praying for liberty to build a bridge over the Potowmack, from the City to Alexander's Island. Referred to the committee before appointed on the subject of a revision or amendment of the laws of the District of Columbia.

Markets glutted: flour, 14 dollars; pork, 20 a 26; butter, 12½ cents per lb. lard, 12½ do. rice, 6 a 7 dollars; ship-bread, 6 a 7 dollars per bbl. sugar, 9 a 11 dollars.

NORFOLK, December 17.

Arrived the British brig Fame, capt. Newbold, 13 days from Turk's Island. Ship Bell, capt. Banch, 30 days from Guadalupe.

GLEANER Advertiser,

TRUEWELL, DECEMBER 24.

To-morrow being Christmas, this paper will not be published till Saturday.

AT A Charity Sermon will be delivered by the rev. Mr. Maffitt, on Sunday next, in consequence of which, there will not be Divine Service at the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Jefferson's sending a squadron of our armed vessels into the Mediterranean to "attack, burn, sink or otherwise destroy" the cruisers of Tripoli, but being "unauthorized by the constitution without the sanction of Congress"—his directing our commander "not to go beyond the line of defence," reminds us of the following anecdote:

A worthy Quaker merchant, athletic in his person as he was resolute in temper, being greatly inflamed on Change by a Jew, (who thought himself secure from personal injury from a peaceable and patient friend,) raised his fist and gave the Jew such a stroke on the face as telling him on the pavement, at the same time in a very mild tone of voice observing—"There friend, if it were not for my principles, I should strike thee so."

N. Y. Com. Ad.

The following report of a committee of the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland was presented to the House on Friday last, and ordered to be printed.

The committee to whom leave was given to bring in a bill to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the state of Maryland, submit the following opinions:

That in their consideration the legislative part of the constitution is defective and requires amendment, so far as relates to the Senate filling up their own vacancies, being elected for so long a space of time as five years, without any responsibility to the people; and that in their consideration the executive department is also deficient, inasmuch as the duties to be performed by the first officer of the state are unimportant, and scarcely attach responsibility or responsibility to the discharge of them, and that the responsibility of the council to the governor is very inconsiderable.

That the judicial establishment is also defective and requires amendment, as in its present form it is inconvenient, productive of delay, and very expensive.

Your committee therefore are of opinion, that as the constitution and form of government requires amendment in its most material, substantial and important parts, and the amending them in the form and manner therein prescribed, would make it a constituting convention and only to be found in the acts of the general assembly, that leave ought to be given to bring in a bill recommending a convention to be assembled in the year eighteen hundred and three, to revise and amend the said constitution, and to cause the said act of assembly shall be confirmed by the succeeding legislature, that then the said act shall have full force and the same validity as other acts of the legislature.

By order, C. GIBSON, Clerk.

A Charity Sermon

Will be delivered at the Presbyterian Meeting House, on Sunday next (being St. John's Day), by the rev. William Maffit—The brethren of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, are requested to meet at their Lodge Room at 9 o'clock, A. M. Visiting brethren are also respectfully invited to attend. The receipts of the day will be distributed among the poor of Alexandria generally.

By order of the worshipful master,
JOSHUA RIDDLE, Secy.
December 24.

To be Hired,
An excellent dining room for
rent. Enquire of the Printers.

COTTON & STEWART
Have received, a large and general
ASSORTMENT of BOOKS
IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF
POLITE LITERATURE;

Amongst which, are the following:
Jer. Fox's Notes on Virginia, hot press'd,
Ed. Kotzebus's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musical Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View of Society, Circular Letters, 2 vols. Cutler's Practice of Physic, Works on Health, Peleg's Philosophy, 2 vols. Green's Surveying, Moore's Navigation, by Brum, Burns's Poems, Whiston's Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2 vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Tuscan's Family Physician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinson's Antient Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentleman and Lady's Preceptor, 2 vols. Router, on the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willard's Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's Dicto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edinburgh Dispensatory, Elegant Extracts, Contusions, Zimmerman on Solitude, Dicto or National Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols. Collection of Poets, 6 vols. Polite Education, Fiske's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Guthrie's Geography, Kirke's Education, 2 vols. Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Collygan's Travels; Cook's Voyages, 4 vols. Damerger's Travels, &c. &c.

NOVELS.

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols. Antinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Leiva) 2 vols. My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara Howard, 1 vols. Weiland, Mail of the Hamlet, Vagabond, Sailor Boy, Athlin and Danbyne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Mysteries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the Dog, Ghast Sier, Tale of the Lane, 2 vols. Camilla, 5 vols. Evangeline, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols. Faust of Ortenburg, Negro, 2 vols. Brass Valley, Ellen and Mordant, 2 vols. George Barnwell, Mountain Cottager, Children of the Abbey, 2 vols. Roschfort Family, Darcy, Emma, Varina, Oakdale Abbey, 1 vols. Fair Impostor, 3 vols. Edeltrude, 4 vols. Gutar de Hoenf, 3 vols. Henrietta Mohrner, 1 vols. Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma Dorvive, Scotch Affairs, 3 vols. Miss Battimore, 1 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2 vols. Wandering Highlander, 2 vols. Curie is Sedley, 2 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by Moore, 2 vols. Mortmain, by Ditto, 2 vols. Kenilworth, Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols. Lyttle Cottager, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Psalters, Common Prayer Books; Diction, Webster's Universal, Parce, Linton, and Rational spelling books, Primers, and a large collection of Histories and Children's Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper Handbags, Wafers, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank Books, &c. &c.

ALMANAC for the year 1802, by the greatest, doz. or single.
Country keepers supplied on the low-

SPECIAL BISHOP
Respectfully inform the Subscribers to Dr. Russell's HISTORY OF ANCIENT & MODERN EUROPE, that the second volume of the former of those works is now ready for a library.

He has also received
Ladies and Gentlemen's POCKET ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1802.
Dec. 17.

NOTICE.

Those who have claims against the estate of Benjamin Shreve, deceased, are desired to furnish them properly authenticated: those who are indebted to the estate are requested to call on John Janney and make payment.

WILLIAM PATON,
EDWD. STAPLER, Ex'trs.
ASH. JANNEY,

Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Green River, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, ash and pine timber. Two excellent runs may be made, with 30 to 50 acres each run; and such high lands to each; and in the heart of the river, there is a fine seat for a saw mill. Cape Diana, there will find the land.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Roanoke, on the waters of Green and Salt Creek, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles from the Blue Ridge. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Moore, surveyor of that country will give the chief land.

I will sell at a reasonable price above lands for cash, upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOPE
Oct. 21.

I WISH to procure a Teacher of improved mind, and moral, to reside in my own family. An accomplished school would be most agreeable. The salary shall be proportionate to merit. Letters addressed to me at Centerville in Fairfax, or at New Market in this county, will be received readily.

SPENCER BALL.
Prince William, 2nd Nov.

Notice is hereby given,
To the STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank
of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court-House in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
Dec. 18.

To be Leased
For the term of 12 years, at reasonable rents,

Sundry tracts of Land in the counties of Berkley and Hampshire, in tenements of convenient dimensions, from 100 to 300 acres.

IN BERKLEY.
526 acres upon the river Potomac, opposite to fort Frederic.

100 acres upon the river Potomac, at the mouth of the Warm Spring run.

660 acres upon the north fork of Sleepy Creek.

67 Mr. Butler, living at Bath, can show these Lands.

IN HAMPSHIRE.

501 acres on New Creek, at the mouth of Kittielick branch.

700 acres on the drains of Abraham's creek, on the Alleghany mountain.

633 acres on the south fork of Gibon's run.

654 acres on the Alleghany mountains between the gap over to Pine Swamp and another gap, called "The way to Buffington's meadow."

555 acres, called the "Trout-pond tract," on the drains of Great Cession.

The five last-mentioned tracts were taken up near 40 years ago, and granted to Thomas Bryan Martin, deceased, and by him conveyed to the subscriber. Any of these tracts are to be purchased at a reasonable price; one half of the money to be paid down, and for the other credit will be allowed. For further particulars apply in Alexandria to the subscriber.

CHARLES LEE.

Sept. 16.

22w 3t

For Sale,

Three hundred and sixty-five acres of LAND, lying in the county of Rappahannock, near the Blue Ridge, adjoining the manor of Loudon; the above land is fertile and well suited for farming; it is convenient to five merchant mills, the farthest not more than six miles; there is on the land between 40 and 50 acres of meadow ground, three of which are in grass, and twelve will be put in grass next spring; there are also 100 young bearing apple trees of excellent fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings on the above land are indifferent.

Afia.

Another tract adjoining, under lease for three lives, containing 402 acres, subject to the annual rent of twenty dollars: there are on the land a one story frame house, thirty by twenty eight feet, with two rooms on a floor, a young apple orchard of an hundred trees, and a nursery of about three hundred trees of excellent fruit; there are also on the above land 12 or 15 acres of meadow ground between 3 and 4 of which are in grass.

The subscriber wishes to sell both tracts together, any person inclined to purchase will please to apply to

JOHN KEITH, senior,
living on the premises.

Nov. 23.

22w 3t

Notice.

THE subscriber has in their hands a sum of money received from the late firms of Medis, Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co., merchants of the town of Martinsburg, in the state of Virginia; and as they understand that Mr. Michael M'Kewen, of said place, has purchased a number of the claims against that estate... This is, therefore, to give notice to him, and all others having demands against the estate of the said Tabb and M'Affry, and Patrick M'Affry and Co., to bring in their accounts to us, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, in order to receive their dividend of the money in our hands. Those who do not produce their accounts by that time will be excluded from all dividends.

A. & J. KENNEDY & Co.

Balt. Dec. 4.

22. 17th Mch.

A boy, about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

PHILIP WANTON

Has just received from Birmingham, a set

of Alexandria,

That an election will be held at the Court-House in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to charter. By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Dec. 18.

22w 3t

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Cotton & Stewart,

And for Sale at their Book store,

Price 37½ Cents,

Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the Militia, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defense by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

Wanted,

In a public house, a few miles from Alexandria and the City of Washington, a

Good Oyster,

who can come well recommended in every respect. To such an one (and no other need apply) generous wages will be given.

Enquire of the Printers.

Dec. 9.

22w 3t

The Subscriber will SELL:

OR

EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bag craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will show the whole, and is fully authorized to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

F. B. 19.

22w 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, living near Centerville, in Fairfax County, Virginia, a Negro girl, about 18 years of age, named BETTY. Her complexion is rather of a yellowish cast, and she has a down look. She is remarkably strong and active, and above the common stature. She had on a blue kersey petticoat and a dark cloth jacket, and took with her some other cloaths. It is expected she is concealed in the City of Washington or Alexandria, or the neighbourhood of them.

Any person securing her in my jail, so that I get her again, shall receive Ten Dollars, or on delivering her to me the above reward.

WILLIAM WOOD.

December 10.

22w 3t

To Rent,

THAT handsome, convenient three story BRICK HOUSE, lately occupied by Edmund J. Lee, Esq. in King street, a few doors west of Pitt street.

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Dec. 15.

22w 3t

To Let,

A convenient Dwelling House on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Mr. James Dykes. Enquire of

JONAH THOMPSON.

Det. 9.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

OCTOBER TERM, 1801.

Jacob Watson, Plan'r

AGAINST

John R. Wheaton, Joseph Cary, William Hodson, James McClehan, George Clementon, Dennis Ramsey, and Bernard Ghequier, Defendants.

The defendant, JOHN R.

WHEATON, not having entered his

appearance, and given security according

to the act of assembly and the rules of

this court, and it appearing to the satis-

faction of the court, upon affidavit, that

the said John R. Wheaton is not an in-

habitant of this district, on motion of

said complainant, by his couns'l, it is or-

dered, that the said defendant, John R.

Wheaton, do appear here on the first

day of January Court next, and enter his

appearance to the suit, and give security

for performing the decree of the Court—

and that the other defendants, Joseph Ca-

ry, William Hodson, James McClehan,

George Clementon, Dennis Ram-

say, and Bernard Ghequier, do pay away,

convey or settle the debts by them

owing to, or the estate or effects in their

hands belonging to the said absent defen-